



INSPECTION REPORT

**SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL
GARDENS**

**1 ZOO ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94132**

Customer ID: 3373

Certificate: 93-C-0003

Site: 001

**SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL
GARDEN**

Inspection

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: JUN-21-2005

2.40 (b) (2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Time still remains for the non compliance to be corrected.

2.40(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include: (2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care:

There are no methods to capture and examine animals at the Bison Paddock at Golden Gate Park that require veterinary medical care or examination by the attending veterinarian. Facilities that have squeeze shoots are standard pieces of equipment necessary to adequately capture and evaluate an animal's health without the use of anesthesia or darting devices. These devices may not always hit the intended location on the animal causing more harm to benefit. In older animals requiring evaluations it would be more beneficial to capture the animal and perform examinations while the animal is standing, reducing the risk of injury brought on by the anesthetic regime. Squeeze areas at the bison paddock in conjunction with other structures mentioned below would make the Bison area equivalent to hoof stock areas at the main zoo thus providing optimal veterinary medical care at each location. The above citation was reported on inspection report dated January 31, 2005 with a correction date of December 1, 2005. Time still remains to correct the citations on the inspection report.

Correct by December 1, 2005

3.75 (c)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which nonhuman primates come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with 73.84 of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta or disease hazards. If the species scent mark, the surfaces must be sanitized or replaced at regular intervals as determined by the attending veterinarian in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material, and planted enclosures must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be removed or replaced whenever raking and spot cleaning does not eliminate odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done by any of the methods provided in 3.84(b) (3) of this subpart for primary enclosures.

Small den boxes or housing structures in the primate enclosures in PDC-3 that are either affixed to the side walls or attached to other structures in the enclosures are not accessible for cleaning and sanitization. One box seen for the back roof top had rodent feces in the box and scant amount of food products. Housing structures of this type must be accessible for periodic

Prepared By:

MICHAEL SMITH, V.M.O. , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER , Inspector ID: 5019

Received By:

Title:

Date:

JUN-21-2005

Date:

JUN-21-2005



INSPECTION REPORT

cleaning and sanitization. Accumulation of rodent or rodent feces is a potential health threat to the animals and surfaces that are in contact with the animals must be cleaned and sanitized.

October 15, 2005

3.80 (a) (1) REPEAT NCI

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

This citation was identified by the January 2005 inspection report with a correction date of June 15, 2005. The work on the enclosures below has not begun. The correction dates are for completion of the project. It is important if the non compliances identified are completed by the assigned date. If completion is not made then a request for extension of the assigned correction date is required. The request must be sent to the regional office with justification for not meeting assigned correction dates.

Once the correction date has passed it is difficult obtain an extension from the regional office. The history of non compliances and the request for extensions after correction deadlines have passed is well documented. Review correction deadlines carefully with the inspector and select reasonable correction deadlines, so extensions to correction dates will not be necessary.

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them. They must be kept in good repair.

PDC-3. This area houses the various species of primates on exhibit at the San Francisco Zoo.

Several areas of disrepair were identified within this complex, both in animal housing areas, exhibit areas and external surfaces of the enclosure. These have also been identified on inspection reports dating back many years. The non compliances identified during this inspection are as follows:

The black paint used on the main structure is peeling off and flaking into the animal exhibits. I saw several large pieces of black paint flakes while in the exhibit. A work order form was submitted on November 15, 2004 indicating that that animals are ingesting the flaking paint, portions of the exposed mesh netting buried beneath the soil, and exposed Styrofoam located beneath the rock structures. Eating foreign substances over prolonged periods of time would be unacceptable for humans and should be for the animals housed in these enclosures. Some of the above substances have been discovered in animal feces and should be a major concern for the animal health and welfare at the zoo. The ingestion of Styrofoam and paint over prolonged periods of time may be harmful to the animals and should be repaired.

On the west-side of PDC-3 just outside of the Lion-Tailed Macaque exhibit there is severe rusting and flaking paint. A top priority must be given to animal housing areas that indicate animals are ingesting paint, rust, plastic mesh and styrofoam in their exhibit. Allowing these activities to continue does not keep any animal safe in its own enclosure.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

The giraffe barn had uncovered feces and food waste from the African Safari exhibit being held or stored in the same room that houses animal feed and bedding. Supplies of feed and bedding must be kept separated from animal waste. A separate non animal area must be established to temporarily hold or store animal waste. This will prevent contamination of food and/or bedding in a storage area.

Correct by July 15, 2005.

Prepared By:

MICHAEL SMITH, V.M.O. , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER , Inspector ID: 5019

Received By:

Title:

Date:

JUN-21-2005

Date:

JUN-21-2005



INSPECTION REPORT

3.127 (a)

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Time still remains to correct this non compliance by providing adequate shelter. Original correction date is December 1, 2005

(a) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight. (b) Shelter from inclement weather. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

The Bison at Golden Gate Park have inadequate shelter from both the sun and rain. The present overhead cover provided to the 11 bison does not prevent the animals from being exposed to heavy rains, wind and cold temperatures during the fall and winter months or sunshine during the summer. Hoof stock at the main zoo complex have shelter which allows each animals the ability to enter and remain safe and dry during inclement weather patterns and this not the situation at the golden gate park bison area. In order to meet the regulations cited above new animal housing facilities must be constructed in the bison area at golden gate park and maintained in a similar fashion as those at the main zoo complex.

Correct by December 1, 2005

At the time of this inspection time still remained to correct the non compliance, if the non compliance can't be correct by the correction deadline, a request for extension to the correction date is necessary.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The perimeter fence that surrounds the Bison at Golden Gate Park needs replacement. Many areas of the perimeter fence were seen to be lacking in barb wire, gaping 2' or greater spacing between the barb wire and the top of the fence or barbwire destroyed to the point that it will not hinder a person or animal from entering the enclosure. There are also areas of the perimeter fence that may be large enough to allow an animal or small person to enter without difficulty. A few areas of the perimeter fence measured 4.5' from the ground, which is well below the required 6' perimeter fence requirement. A fence in this condition does not meet the requirements under this section and it is imperative that the perimeter fence be maintained in regulatory compliance for the protection of the animals and the public. These animals are on display without attendants present and it is essential to minimize or reduce the chances of injury to the public and the animals that an acceptable perimeter fence is in place.

Correct by July 1, 2005

3.131 (c)

DIRECT

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

Prepared By:

MICHAEL SMITH, V.M.O. , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER , Inspector ID: 5019

Received By:

Title:

Date:

JUN-21-2005

Date:

JUN-21-2005



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

INSPECTION REPORT

MSMITH
3373 cust_id
172398 insp_id
328 site_id

The pasture for the Bison located at golden gate park had overgrown weeds and grasses, approximately 3-4 feet in height, covering most of the pasture. The weeds and grasses were also between the perimeter fence line and the animal's primary enclosure making the visualization of the enclosure fence impossible.
Grass or weeds that are toxic to the animals may be ingested by the animals. If toxic grasses or weeds are ingested death of several of the animals could occur. Regular maintenance of the bison yard and fence line must occur.

Correct by August 1, 2005. (Maintenance of the yard)

Prepared By:

MICHAEL SMITH, V.M.O. , USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER , Inspector ID: 5019

Received By:

Title:

Date:

JUN-21-2005

Date:

JUN-21-2005